

fore rare subspecies, directions are presented for reaching it, as a guide to other collectors.

At the extreme northeastern edge of Cheatham County, Tennessee, it is about halfway between Nashville and Clarksville, on the east side of U. S. highway 41A, exactly 1.7 miles south of the intersection of Tennessee highway 49 which appears on some maps as the village of Pleasant View. The heavily wooded area of perhaps fifty acres covers both slopes of a shallow ravine; the predominant growth is oak and hickory and there is little underbrush save for a bramble which takes a toll of all but the most rugged of collecting garb.

This woodlot is bordered on the north by a gravel road which affords a turnout and parking space, necessary since the main highway is narrow at this point and heavily traveled. Because of this important fact, collectors should visit the spot as soon as possible. For U. S. 41 together with its alternates is the most direct route between Chicago and the gulf coast cities of North-western Florida. Much of it is already a divided highway, other portions are undergoing a widening process; hence the future will certainly see at least part of an especially rewarding collecting area disappear beneath a ribbon of asphalt.

REFERENCE

- PILSBRY, HENRY A. 1946. Land Mollusca of North America, Vol. 2, Pt. 1, p. 470.

LAND SNAILS FROM LOUISIANA

By LESLIE HUBRICHT

During July, 1955 the author spent two days in Louisiana collecting land snails. Although only fifty-two lots, belonging to 17 species were collected, they are from a region in which the land snail fauna is poorly understood. For this reason it seems advisable to publish the records.

Polygyra leporina (Gould). Grant Parish: 1.8 miles south of Bentley.

Polygyra dorfeuilleiana Lea. Claiborne Parish: 11 miles southwest of Homer.

- Stenotrema leai aliciae* (Pilsbry). Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Evangeline Parish: Beaver. Allen Parish: 3.3 miles northwest of Oakdale. Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. Rapides Parish: 2.5 miles east of flatwoods. Grant Parish: 1.8 miles south of Bentley; just west of Pollock; 5 miles northeast of Pollock.
- Mesodon thyroidus* (Say). Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Grant Parish: just west of Pollock; 5 miles northeast of Pollock. Ouachita Parish: 6 miles southwest of West Monroe.
- Mesodon inflectus* (Say). Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Evangeline Parish: Beaver. Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. Grant Parish: 1.8 miles south of Bentley; just west of Pollock; 5 miles northeast of Pollock. LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout.
- Triodopsis cragini* (Call). Grant Parish: just west of Pollock. Claiborne Parish: 11 miles southwest of Homer; 3 miles southwest of Summerfield.
- Triodopsis albolabris* (Say). Ouachita Parish: 6 miles southwest of West Monroe.
- Haplotrema concavum* (Say). LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout.
- Retinella indentata* (Say). LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout.
- Retinella indentata paucilirata* (Morelet). Claiborne Parish: 11 miles southwest of Homer.
- Mesomphix vulgatus* H. B. Baker. Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout.
- Ventridens demissus* (Binney). Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. Grant Parish: just west of Pollock; 5 miles northeast of Pollock. LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout.
- Ventridens intertextus* (Binney). Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Evangeline Parish: Beaver. LaSalle Parish: 7 miles southwest of Trout. Claiborne Parish: 11 miles southwest of Homer.
- Anguispira crassa* Walker. Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Evangeline Parish: Beaver. Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. Grant Parish: 1.8 miles south of Bentley. Ouachita Parish: 6 miles southwest of West Monroe. Claiborne Parish: 11 miles southwest of Homer.
- Philomycus carolinianus* (Bosc). Calcasieu Parish: 2.5 miles west of Sulphur. Evangeline Parish: Beaver. Richland Parish: 8.5 miles west-northwest of Alto. Ouachita Parish: 6 miles southwest of West Monroe.
- Pallifera marmorea* Pilsbry. Vernon Parish: 1.5 miles west of Simpson. Grant Parish: just west of Pollock. These specimens are paler than those from Missouri and Arkansas and do not have the reddish margin to the foot.

MEGAPALLIFERA, new subgenus

Animal large, sometimes reaching 100 mm. in length when extended in crawling. The margin of the foot is never reddish, being either grayish or white. The jaw with from 10 to 16 ribs. There is a pilaster extending from the lower vagina into the upper atrium.

Type species: *Pallifera mutabilis* Hubricht. 1951, Naut. 65: 57.

This subgenus contains three known species: *P. mutabilis* Hubricht, *P. ragsdalei* (Webb), and *P. weatherbyi* W. G. Binney. Because of their large size, these species have been confused with species of *Philomycus*. Most of the records for *Philomycus flexuolaris* Rafinesque from west of the Appalachian Mountains are based on *P. mutabilis*.

Pallifera mutabilis Hubricht. Grant Parish: 12 miles south of Colfax.

Helicina orbiculata (Say). Evangeline Parish: Beaver.

HAPLOTREMA KENDEIGHI WEBB

By LESLIE HUBRICHT

A new subspecies of *Haplotrema concavum* (Say) was described by Glenn R. Webb in 1951 (Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci. 54: 78-82) from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and named *H. c. kendeighi*. The subspecies was distinguished by the following shell differences: "*Haplotrema concavum kendeighi* is particularly characterized by the pronounced inflation of the lower part of the aperture—causing the lower peristome to join the base at about a 90 degree angle and helping give the shell a quadroid aperture. The new subspecies differs from typical *H. c. concavum* in: (1) having a markedly asymmetrical aperture; (2) in lacking sigmoid curvature of the dorsal peristome; (3) in the thinner, more polished, more translucent, greener-colored shell; (4) in the wider spacing of the growth-zones; and (5) in the absence or sparsity of revolving striae."

A study of a large series of shells of *Haplotrema concavum* collected over most of its range shows that none of the above characters, either singly or in combination, can be used to divide